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1	A STUDY ON ADVERSE DRUG REACTIONS IN HOSPITALIZED PEDIATRIC PATIENTS IN A TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL	Ms. M. Sudha	JOURNAL OF APPLIED PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCE	2019	2231-3354	https://japsonline.com/	https://japsonline.com/abstract.php?article_id=2981&sts=2
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3	ASSESSMENT OF KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE, PRACTICE AND MEDICATION ADHERENCE AMONG ASTHMATICS AT PRE AND POST COUNSELLING	DR. K. Krishnaveni	ASIAN JOURNAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL AND CLINICAL RESEARCH	2020	2455-3891	https://journals.innovareacademics.in/index.php/ajpcr/index	https://journals.innovareacademics.in/index.php/ajpcr/article/view/25081

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A study on adverse drug reactions in hospitalized pediatric patients in a Tertiary Care Hospital

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Adverse drug reaction, pediatrics, pharmacovigilance, gastrointestinal system, subcutaneous tissue.

ABSTRACT

Pediatric populations are the most vulnerable group with regard to rational drug prescribing since many new drugs are marketed without any proper pharmacovigilance study, thereby increasing the risk of toxicity. The study was aimed to determine the adverse drug reaction (ADR) pattern in the pediatric population over a period of 6 months. A total of 200 patients were enrolled in the study, 15 patients were suspected with ADRs and were confirmed by the physicians attending the pediatric department. Out of 15 cases, eight were male patients (53.33%) and seven were female patients. 46.66% of ADRs were affected in the skin and subcutaneous tissue, followed by the gastrointestinal system (40%). Most common group of showing ADRs were found to be antibiotics (66.65%), followed by anticonvulsants (19.99%). Type B reactions were the most commonly observed ADRs, of which subtype 1 was of the common type. 73.33% of the events were in the probable category, 20% of the events were in the possible category, and 6.66% events were in the definite category and also most of the ADRs were of mild varieties (60%), followed by moderate (40%). 73.33% of ADRs were cured and 26.66% were getting better with further therapeutical management. The study indicated the need for a rigid ADR monitoring among pediatric patients to ensure the safety of drug therapy. Various pharmacovigilance awareness programs should be conducted to increase the spontaneous reporting of ADRs.

INTRODUCTION

Drug safety is an important issue in all medical disciplines. The problem of drug safety in pediatrics is compounded by the fact that medicines are often not tested in children, and therefore at the time of licensing, there is no indication for use in children. Due to developmental changes in physiology and drug handling prediction of the efficacy, dosing regimens and adverse drug reactions (ADRS) from adult data are inappropriate (Turner *et al.*, 1993). It has long been an axiom in clinical pediatrics that "children are not just little adults," pediatrics population differ from adults anatomically, physiologically, immunologically, psychologically, developmentally, and metabolically (Keams *et al.*, 2003). Taken together with all these facts that the pattern of diseases in children is different from that in adults, this puts them at high risk of serious and unpredictable ADRs from the use of medicines.

The World Health Organization defines ADR as "a response to a drug which is noxious and unintended, and which occurs at doses normally used in man for the prophylaxis, diagnosis, or therapy of disease, or for the modification of physiological function." This definition excludes accidental or deliberate excessive dosage or maladministration (Raghavender *et al.*, 2014).

Pharmacovigilance is the science related to compiling, monitoring, researching, qualifying, and evaluating the data obtained from healthcare professionals and patients about the

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Original Article

A study on nutritional status and socio-economic determinants in school going children in Kumarapalayam, Tamil Nadu

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ABSTRACT

The objective of the study is to identify socio-economic status and nutritional status in children, the causes of malnutrition and to assess the economic category prone to nutritional deficiency. A prospective observational study was conducted in Schools and community in and around Kumarapalayam, Tamil Nadu in which 504 peoples were analysed for nutritional status during period of 6 months from January to June 2018. It was found that 154 children have no vitamin deficiency symptoms and 114 children have vitamin D deficiency symptoms. In the prevalence of non-stunted children are 271, moderate stunting are 168 and severe stunting is 65 children. In 292 children were found to have normal weight, 146 were found to be underweight and 66 were severely underweight. In 443 children were found to have no wasting, moderate wasting is found in 44 children and severe wasting is found in 17 children. In this study, it was found that children with high economic status has less nutritional status, the calcium deficiencies is high due to adequate consumption of milk and vitamin deficiency symptoms are more prone which can be improved by proper counselling and awareness about food habits.

Keywords: School children, nutritional status, stunting, underweight, wasting

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Assessment of knowledge, attitude, practice and medication adherence among asthmatics at pre and post counselling

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Article Detail

Assessment of prescribing pattern, adverse drug reactions and psychological distress in cancer patients at Erode Cancer Centre

Author: BHAVATHARINI SUKUMARAN, JINCY JAMES, KRISHNAVENI KANDASAMY, SAMBATHKUMAR RAMANATHAN, SARAVANAN GOVINDARAJ, VELAVAN KANDAPPAN

Abstract: Context: Cancer is a complex neoplastic disorder. Globally, it is said to be the second leading cause of death. Aim: The aim of the present study was to assess the prescribing pattern, adverse drug reactions, potential drug-drug interactions and psychological distress in cancer patients. Settings and Design: A prospective observational study was carried out on 65 cancer patients for 6 months at Erode Cancer Centre. Methods and Material: A socio-demographic questionnaire, Naranjo's and Hartwig's scales to evaluate the probability and severity of adverse drug reactions and Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scale-21 for psychological distress were used. Potential Drug-Drug Interactions were examined by Micromedex®. Statistical analysis used: Descriptive analysis was performed and outcomes were presented in percentage. Results: Most of the study participants had carcinoma cervix 10(15.3%). The most frequently prescribed anti-cancer drug was cisplatin 48(73.8%). Cyclophosphamide + doxorubicin 6(46.1%) was found mostly of the 13 PDDIs identified. ADRs were commonly experienced with mucositis 18(25%), alopecia 11(15.2%) and vomiting 10(13.8%). 63(87.5%) were probable ADRs and 54(75%) were found to be moderate in severity. The overall psychological distress showed 70.7% depression, 77% anxiety and 66.1% stress. Conclusion: To prevent morbidity and mortality among cancer patients, due consideration should be provided to monitor the rational use of drugs. Proper screening of PDDIs and spontaneous reporting of ADRs can be emphasized by health care professionals with psychosocial care.

Keyword: Chemotherapy, Drug interactions, Adverse drug reactions, Psychological distress
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Research Article

Cardioprotective Effect of *Croton macrostachyus* Stem Bark Extract and Solvent Fractions on Cyclophosphamide-Induced Cardiotoxicity in Rats

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Context. *Croton macrostachyus* Hochst. ex Delile (*Euphorbiaceae*) has been used in traditional medicine to manage heart failure and other heart diseases in Ethiopia. *Objective.* To evaluate the antioxidant and cardioprotective activities of stem bark extract and solvent fractions of *Croton macrostachyus* on cyclophosphamide-induced cardiotoxicity in rats. *Materials and Methods.* DPPH free radical scavenging assay method was used to determine antioxidant activity whereas Sprague-Dawley rats were used to evaluate the cardioprotective activity. Except for the normal control, all groups were subjected to cyclophosphamide (200 mg/kg, i.p.) toxicity on the first day. Enalapril at 10 mg/kg was used as a reference. The hydromethanolic crude extract (100, 200, and 400 mg/kg) and aqueous and ethyl acetate fractions (100 and 200 mg/kg, each) were administered for 10 days. The cardioprotective activities were evaluated using cardiac biomarkers such as Troponin I, aspartate aminotransferase (AST), alanine aminotransferase (ALT), alkaline phosphatase (ALP), total cholesterol (TC), triglyceride (TG), and histopathological studies of heart tissue. *Results.* Crude extract and ethyl acetate and aqueous fractions exhibited free radical scavenging activities at IC_{50} of 594 μg/mL, 419 μg/mL, and 716 μg/mL, respectively. Crude extract at 400 mg/kg decreased the levels of troponin, AST, ALT, and ALP to 0.29 ± 0.06 ng/mL, 103.00 ± 7.63 U/L, 99.80 ± 6.18 U/L, and 108.80 ± 8.81 U/L, respectively. In addition, ethyl acetate fraction at 200 mg/kg decreased the levels of troponin, AST, ALT, and ALP to 0.22 ± 0.02 ng/mL, 137.00 ± 14.30 U/L, 90.33 ± 6.13 U/L, and 166.67 ± 13.50 U/L, respectively, compared with the cyclophosphamide control group. *Conclusions.* *Croton macrostachyus* possesses cardioprotective activities and it could be a possible source of treatment for cardiotoxicity induced by cyclophosphamide.

1. Introduction

Cardiotoxicity induced by drugs poses a serious risk to human health and is becoming an increasingly important concern in cardiooncology [1]. Improvements in antineoplastic treatments led to increased overall and progression-free survival in the management of an increasing number of malignancies [2]. However, as cancer survival has improved with advancing therapy, late cardiovascular side effects have become an important management issue, particularly in childhood cancers, lymphoma, leukemia, and breast cancer [3].

Cancer survivors, when compared with their healthy counterparts, are at high risk of cardiovascular-related deaths, including myocardial infarction with coronary artery disease, cardiomyopathy with congestive heart failure, and cerebrovascular events [4, 5]. People on cardiotoxic chemotherapy can be considered as a stage A group of heart failure patients [6].

Anticancer drugs are well known to cause a wide array of toxicities, including cardiac damage; these may include cardiac dysfunction leading to heart failure, myocardial ischemia, arrhythmias, hypertension, myocarditis, pericarditis, and thromboembolism [7]. Alkylating drugs, including

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REVIEW ARTICLE

Cardiotoxicity associated with Cancer Chemotherapy

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ABSTRACT:
Based on the World Health Organization (WHO) report, in many of the countries, cancer was the first or second most cause for death before 70 years of the age. Nowadays cancer treatment employs better prognosis by attaining improvement in treatment modalities including radiotherapy & systemic therapies to prolong the life of the cancer patient. However in long term survivors frequent cause and important adverse reaction (ADR) of cancer chemotherapy was cardiotoxicity. Thus cancer chemotherapy has complicated by the development of cardiotoxicity such as left ventricular dysfunction/ heart failure, hypertension, thromboembolism, ischemia, bradycardia. Cardiovascular damage caused by the cancer treatment may be the result of accelerated atherosclerosis due to cancer chemotherapy related to cardiovascular risk factors or of damage caused by the treatment itself. Cardiotoxicity can develop in 3 stages such as sub acute, acute and chronic. These effects can occur during the treatment or many years after the completion of the treatment as a result of undiagnosed or subclinical dysfunction. During chemotherapy cardiac dysfunction and the susceptibility of patients to develop cardiotoxicity, mechanisms are scare. To find the long term cardiovascular side effects followed by cancer therapy, clinical trials studies were going nowadays even though a clear mechanism of cardiotoxicity associated to cancer medications was lacking. The aim of the review is to summarize the range of cardiovascular side effects and the possible mechanism of cardiotoxicity associated with each chemotherapeutics agents.

KEYWORDS: Cancer, chemotherapy, cardiotoxiciy, cardiovascular damage, heart failure.

INTRODUCTION:

Malignant growth is the main cause of death in the 21st century.[1] Based on the World Health Organization (WHO), in many of the countries, cancer was the first or second most cause for death before 70 years of the age.[2] Based on GLOBOCAN 2018, more than 1.8 core new malignant cases and 90 lakhs malignant deaths were found worldwide in 2018. In the year of 2018, almost one-half of the malignant cases and more than one-half of the malignant death was happened in Asia, because nearly 60% of the worldwide population lives there.[3]

Based on incidence rate, lung malignancy was the most common diagnosis of malignant growth (11.6%) and the major cause of malignant death (18.4%), followed by female breast malignancy (11.6%), colorectal malignancy (10.2%), and prostate malignant growth (7.1%), and for mortality rate colorectal malignancy (9.2%), stomach malignancy (8.2%), and liver malignancy (8.2%). Based on sex, the most normally diagnosed malignancy and the main cause of malignant death in males was lung malignancy, followed by prostate malignancy and colorectal malignancy for incidence rate, liver and stomach disease for mortality. Frequently diagnosed malignancy and the main source of malignant death among females was breast cancer, followed by colorectal and lung malignancy for incidence, and inversely for mortality; cervical malignancy placed fourth for both incidence and mortality.[3]

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Article Detail

Clinical impact of antibiotic sensitivity in patients afflicted with diabetic foot ulcer

Author: , DENLIA TINTU ALEX, NAZIYA NAVAS, SAMBATH KUMAR.R, SUMITHA S.K.

Abstract: Diabetic Foot Infections are ruled as the major complication of Diabetes Mellitus which ultimately results in amputations and associate with greater morbidity and mortality. Appropriate choice of antibiotics andidentification of microbial flora have boundless role in providing optimal therapy to the patients. This study was conducted in a secondary care hospital in South India to spot-out bacteriology and antibiotic sensitivity pattern among patients afflicted with Diabetic Foot Infection. Methods: The Prospective Observational study was carried out for a period of six months from January 2019 to June 2019. Pus swabs were collected aseptically from 169 patients, whom were clinically suspected of infected diabetic wounds. Bacterial isolates were identified by standard methods and undergone antibiotic susceptibility test. Results: Among 169 patients 56.80% were males and 43.19% were females; mean age was 64 ± 18.71years. Sole was found to be the major site of ulcer (31.95%) and Grade III ulceration (41.42) was predominant. Total eight organisms were isolated, in which Staphylococcus aureus44(39.29%) was the most frequent and Meropenem was the antibiotic that showed highest susceptibility rates for the entire organisms. Conclusion: The prevalence of S aureusin this hospital setting was found to be high. The high level of sensitivity was observed to Meropenem and Gentamicin. Appropriate antimicrobial therapy according to susceptibility pattern would reduce further complications and multidrug resistance in diabetic foot ulcer patients.

Keyword: Antibiotic, Foot Ulcer, Micro-organism, Resistance, Sensitivity.

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Evaluating the Effectiveness of Mother's Education in Terms of Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice Regarding Pubertal Awareness among School-going Prepubertal Girls

Mariyadhas Irina Jishala[1], Pavithra Kannan[2], Krishnaveni Kandasamy[3], Shanmugasundaram Rajagopal[4], Sambathkumar Ramanathan[5]

Abstract

Aim: Evaluating the effectiveness of mother's education in terms of knowledge, attitude, and practice regarding pubertal awareness among school-going prepubertal girls.

Materials and methods: A descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted among prepubertal girls studying in the middle school (6th, 7th, and 8th standard). A predesigned questionnaire, which consists of questions to evaluate the knowledge, attitude, and practice on pubertal changes were used for data collection. Information on demographic variables, which include age, class, type of family, education of parents, and sources of information was collected from the participants. In total 450 prepubertal girls, 150 each from state board school, matriculation board school, and central board school, were included in the study.

Results: Study resulted that for 52.6% of state board school respondents, the major source of information was siblings, and for 64.6% of matriculation board and 68% of central board respondents, the major source of information was mothers. For state board participants, the mean average level of knowledge was 10%, attitude 23.5%, and practice 16.2%; for matriculation board participants, the mean average level of knowledge was 32.7%, attitude 58.3%, and practice 42.6%; and for central board participants, the mean average level of knowledge was 47.4%, attitude 59.6%, and practice 53.8%.

Conclusion: Most of the participants from central board school have good knowledge, attitude, and practice regarding pubertal changes when compared with the state board and matriculation board. The result demonstrated that based on parent's literacy, the knowledge of girls on puberty increases. Creating awareness regarding puberty through health education is very essential to help the adolescent girls to handle sexuality-related issues confidently.

Keywords: Attitude, Knowledge, Practice, Prepubertal girls.

International Journal of Infertility and Fetal Medicine (2019): 10.5005/jp-journals-10016-1181

Introduction

Approximately one fifth of the world's population is constituted by adolescents (10–19 years) out of which more than four fifths residing in developing countries. According to United Nations Children's Fund, there are 243 million adolescents comprising 20% of the total population of India which clearly shows that India is truly "young."[1,2]

The word "adolescence" was derived from a Latin word "adolescere" virtually suggests that "to grow into maturity." It involves three distinct subphases: early adolescents (preadolescence to age 11–14 years), middle adolescents (age 15–17 years), and late adolescents (age 18–20 years).[3] The precise boundaries of adolescence are difficult to define, but this period is customarily viewed as beginning with the gradual appearance of secondary sexual characteristics at about 11 or 12 years of age and ending with cessation of body growth at 18 to 20 years.[4]

The foremost vital changes that ensue in adolescents may be physical changes that ensue as a time of puberty.[5] Puberty may be a time of fast biological process where sexual and physical maturation occurs.[6,7] Puberty includes biological process, secretion, and growth method that happens once organ begins to perform, and therefore, the secondary sexual characters start to develop.[5] The onset of menstruation and appearance of secondary sexual characters are the important changes that occur in the adolescent girls.[5]

In today's world, the lifestyle changes, particularly consumption of more junk foods, lack of physical activity, and the amount of stress put up by the students in the school life, were considered to be some of the major factors for menstrual disturbances in the adolescent girls. The health status of adolescents even reflects the health and well-being of the next generation.[9]

When early adolescence experiences these physical, psychological, and emotional changes, to deal these early changes, adolescents require the information regarding the bodily changes

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REVIEW ARTICLE

Preterm Birth Facts: A Review

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ABSTRACT:

Preterm birth is the major complication in neonatal health care that cause death in newborns and also it is the second foremost cause of death in children. It is one of the important complications of neurological disability and impairment. Preterm babies are born before completion of 37 weeks of gestation, instead they born by 32 gestational week. This has several reasons; most preterm birth not only affects the newborns but also family members, to give care for preterm infants. This initiates how they spend several months in hospital and has increasing price for health services. It is estimated worldwide that 11.1% of all live births were born preterm in 2010 (14.9 million babies were born before 37 week of gestation), there is an increasing rate in almost countries with reasonable trend data with preterm. This review had discussed about the majority of factors behind the preterm birth in India. This review may help to prevent the preterm birth by early detection, appropriate intervention, screening for the risk, providing antenatal care, educating the teenage or adolescent pregnant women.

KEYWORDS: Preterm birth, Low birth weight, Neonates, Gestation period.

INTRODUCTION:

Preterm birth is the most challenge in neonatal health care, it causes death in newborns and also the second foremost cause of death in children. Preterm babies are born before completion of 37 weeks of gestation, instead they born by 32 gestational week. Preterm birth is one among the vital complications of neurological disability and impairment. Preterm birth not only affects the newborns but also increases the burden of the family members, to give care for preterm infants. This initiates how they pay many months in hospital and has increasing price for health services. Fetal can able to survive even at 20 week of gestation in the developed countries. However salvation is rare below 28 weeks of gestation in developing countries. The study reviews the facts behind the preterm birth in India.

For this study research articles from the period of November 2017 to April 2018 related to preterm birth in India were collected[1-2].

FACTORS BEHIND PRETERM:

Some of the factors behind preterm birth are low birth weight (LBW), proteinemia, maternal education, psychological distress, maternal malnutrition, inadequate antenatal care, diabetes, anemia, intrauterine death, education of mother, age of father, hypertension, genitourinary infection, oligohyhydramnios, polyhydramnios, physical activity, maternal weight gain, age of mother, occupation, socioeconomic status, smoking and alcohol during pregnancy, sepsis, premature membrane rupture, fetal distress, cervical incompetence, antepartal hemorrhage, periodontal disease, amniotic membrane rupture, family burden, pulmonary hemorrhage, bacterial vaginosis, high pulse pressure, parental education, first pregnancy after 21 years of marriage, history of Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD), history of abortion, contamination, poor hygiene, restricting food, inadequate water intake, tocolysis, preconception counseling, safe sex, medical or surgical condition, jaundice, hypoglycemia.

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Hindawi

Research Article

Cardioprotective Effect of *Croton macrostachyus* Stem Bark Extract and Solvent Fractions on Cyclophosphamide-Induced Cardiotoxicity in Rats

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Context. *Croton macrostachyus* Hochst. ex Delile (*Euphorbiaceae*) has been used in traditional medicine to manage heart failure and other heart diseases in Ethiopia. *Objective.* To evaluate the antioxidant and cardioprotective activities of stem bark extract and solvent fractions of *Croton macrostachyus* on cyclophosphamide-induced cardiotoxicity in rats. *Materials and Methods.* DPPH free radical scavenging assay method was used to determine antioxidant activity whereas Sprague-Dawley rats were used to evaluate the cardioprotective activity. Except for the normal control, all groups were subjected to cyclophosphamide (200 mg/kg, i.p.) toxicity on the first day. Enalapril at 10 mg/kg was used as a reference. The hydromethanolic crude extract (100, 200, and 400 mg/kg) and aqueous and ethyl acetate fractions (100 and 200 mg/kg, each) were administered for 10 days. The cardioprotective activities were evaluated using cardiac biomarkers such as Troponin I, aspartate aminotransferase (AST), alanine aminotransferase (ALT), alkaline phosphatase (ALP), total cholesterol (TC), triglyceride (TG), and histopathological studies of heart tissue. *Results.* Crude extract and ethyl acetate and aqueous fractions exhibited free radical scavenging activities at IC_{50} of 594 μg/mL, 419 μg/mL, and 716 μg/mL, respectively. Crude extract at 400 mg/kg decreased the levels of troponin, AST, ALT, and ALP to 0.29 ± 0.06 ng/mL, 103.00 ± 7.63 U/L, 99.80 ± 6.18 U/L, and 108.80 ± 8.81 U/L, respectively. In addition, ethyl acetate fraction at 200 mg/kg decreased the levels of troponin, AST, ALT, and ALP to 0.22 ± 0.02 ng/mL, 137.00 ± 14.30 U/L, 90.33 ± 6.13 U/L, and 166.67 ± 13.50 U/L, respectively, compared with the cyclophosphamide control group. *Conclusions.* *Croton macrostachyus* possesses cardioprotective activities and it could be a possible source of treatment for cardiotoxicity induced by cyclophosphamide.

1. Introduction

Cardiotoxicity induced by drugs poses a serious risk to human health and is becoming an increasingly important concern in cardiooncology [1]. Improvements in antineoplastic treatments led to increased overall and progression-free survival in the management of an increasing number of malignancies [2]. However, as cancer survival has improved with advancing therapy, late cardiovascular side effects have become an important management issue, particularly in childhood cancers, lymphoma, leukemia, and breast cancer [3].

Cancer survivors, when compared with their healthy counterparts, are at high risk of cardiovascular-related deaths, including myocardial infarction with coronary artery disease, cardiomyopathy with congestive heart failure, and cerebrovascular events [4, 5]. People on cardiotoxic chemotherapy can be considered as a stage A group of heart failure patients [6].

Anticancer drugs are well known to cause a wide array of toxicities, including cardiac damage; these may include cardiac dysfunction leading to heart failure, myocardial ischemia, arrhythmias, hypertension, myocarditis, pericarditis, and thromboembolism [7]. Alkylating drugs, including

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Pshycotropic Drugs: A Persuader for Metabolic Syndromes

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ABSTRACT:
Metabolic syndrome is a prevalent and serious disease that has been recognized recently. The term metabolic syndrome refers to a syndrome consisting of central obesity as indicated by excessive visceral fat, plasma lipid abnormalities, glucose dysregulation and high blood pressure. Schizophrenia is a dominant civil health issue that customarily nonce in the interim or anon adolescence. Antipsychotic medications is an imperative integral of the treatment of this disarray and research theorize that these drugs may be even spare constructive if given during the pioneer phase of illness. Second generation antipsychotics (SGA) have testify to scanty leverage over first generation antipsychotics(FGA) in terms of positive, negative, cognitive and affective symptoms and a lower proclivity if extrapyramidal symptoms. In contempt of these under inadmissible leverage, SGA have been associated with causing and exacerbating metabolic syndromes such as obesity, diabetes, and hyperlipidemia. Proper monitoring of metabolic parameters should be strictly followed. Life style management, drugs for controlling weight gain can be considered. There is a need for double blind studies, of long duration, with oral glucose tolerance test, other advanced tests and also to include children as group as there are reports to have a high liability for children to experience antipsychotic induced weight gain and associated metabolic disturbances.

KEYWORDS: Metabolic syndromes, Schizophrenia, Antipsychotics.

INTRODUCTION:
Schizophrenia is a dominant civil health issue that customarily affects in the interim or during adolescence. Antipsychotic medications is an imperative integral of the treatment of this disarray and research theorize that these drugs may be even spare constructive if given during the pioneer phase of illness.[1] Patients with schizophrenia and bipolar disorders who are taking second generation antipsychotics they are customarily contemplated allied meticulously with heightened peril of metabolic syndrome, an inaugural peril factor for cardiovascular disease.[1-5]

Heightened statistics of reports incidence to diabetes, ketoacidosis, hyperglycemia and dysregulation in patients employ with second generation antipsychotics have lifted mega crop about a possible guild between these medications.[5-6] Second generation antipsychotics (SGA) have testify to scanty leverage over first generation antipsychotics (FGA) in terms of positive, negative, cognitive and affective symptoms and a lower proclivity if extrapyramidal symptoms. In contempt of these under in admissible leverage, SGA have been associated with causing and exacerbating metabolic syndromes such as obesity, diabetes, and hyperlipidemia.[7]

Substantial evidence from a variety of human populations, including some recent confirmatory evidence in treated psychiatric patients, indicates that increased adiposity is associated with a variety of psychotropic drugs.

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REVIEW ARTICLE

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Review on current status of dengue and its prevention in India

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ABSTRACT

Dengue is an acute viral infection with potential deadly complications transmitted by both *Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes albopictus* female mosquitoes and is said to be a severe and increasing public health problem with 2.5 billion individuals at risk. WHO currently estimates that with around 24,000 fatalities, 50 million cases of dengue disease may occur globally once a year. In India, too, the condition is getting worse as morbidity and mortality rise. Several policies have been adopted to decrease dengue burden through applied research, field-based training, and capacity building among appropriate regional and national public health stakeholders.

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INTRODUCTION

Dengue is an intense viral disease with potential deadly complexities transmitted by the *Aedes aegypti* bite and also by female mosquitoes from *Aedes albopictus*. It consists of an antigenic subcollection of infection; DENV1-4 serotype, among the genus *Flavivirus*, Family *Flaviviridae*.

It is asserted that dengue infection is a severe, overall medical problem with a measurable 2.5 billion individuals at risk. They may trigger a good clinical disease from delicately symptomatic dengue fever (DF) to many hazardous clinical circumstances such as dengue shock syndrome (DSS) and dengue haemorrhagic fever (DHF) (Gubler, 2004). It is a self-constraining disease found throughout the globe in tropical and subtropical locations, predominantly in urban and semi-urban areas. In the 1950s, the dengue pestilence in the Philippines and Thailand originally acknowledged haemorrhagic fever (DHF) that could be a deadly problem. Dengue's global omnipresence has tremendous regard in the continuing decades. Currently, the ailment is prevalent in more than 100 countries in South-East Asia, Western Pacific, East Mediterranean, Africa, the America within which South-East Asia and Western Pacific are truly affected. Before 1970, DHF plague had been experienced by 9 countries, an assortment that had gathered more than fourfold by 1995. The WHO is currently assessing that 50 million instances of dengue infection could occur globally once a year with approximately 24,000 passings.

MODE OF TRANSMISSION

When the mosquitoes take blood from them, an infected person transmits the DENV. Inside the

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2	PREVALENCE OF CHILDHOOD BRONCHIAL ASTHMA AMONG SCHOOL GOING CHILDREN IN KOMARAPALAYAM, NAMMAKAL DISTRICT, TAMIL NADU, INDIA.	DR. N. Venkateshwaramurthy	INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF LIFE SCIENCE AND PHARMA RESEARCH	2019	2250-0480	https://www.ijlpr.com/index.php/journal	https://www.researchgate.net/profile/sambathkumar-ramanathan/publication/334846238_prevalence_of_childhood_bronchial_asthma_among_school_going_children_in_komarapalayam_nammakal_districttamil_naduindia/links/620154c880f0ea5eb53435f0/prevalence-of-childhood-bronchial-asthma-among-school-going-children-in-komarapalayam-nammakal-district-tamil-nadu-india.pdf

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RESEARCH ARTICLE:

Dietary Fiber Intake and Benefit of Colorectal Cancer

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ABSTRACT:
Dietary fibre is a type of carbohydrate that can't be digested by using our bodies' enzymes. It is found in edible plant foods such as cereals, fruits, vegetables, dried peas, nuts, lentils and grains.Fibre is grouped by its physical properties is called soluble, insoluble or resistant starch. Findings advise that excessive compliance with a low-fat, high-fiber food plan is related to decreased threat of colorectal cancer recurrence. Fiber may additionally help protect towards breast cancer, an effect noted mainly with intake of whole grains and wheat bran.

KEYWORDS: Dietary fiber, colorectal cancer, Fiber-rich foods.

INTRODUCTION:

Colorectal cancer (CRC) is one of the most commonly occurring cancers in the world.[1] As the third most common cancer and the fourth leading cause of cancer death in the world, CRC caused about 694, 000 deaths in 2012, with over 1.4 million new cases diagnosed globally.[2] It is a leading cause of morbidity and mortality in industrialised nations.[3] Colorectal cancer is still a major public health burden.[4] Incidence and mortality rates are also rapidly increasing in many previously low-risk countries.[5] Etiological studies have shown that diet is a very important factor in colorectal carcinogenesis.[6] Risk of CRC decreased by 10% (95% confidence interval [CI], 6%–14%) per 10-g/day increase in dietary fibre intake.[7]

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Dietary fibre might be a protective factor for colorectal cancer.[8] Several dietary components coming primarily from fruits, vegetables, cereals, and legumes in the diet may decrease the risk of colorectal cancer.[3] Fiber-rich foods, such as their low calorie density and their high content of cancer-inhibiting phytochemicals, may explain this beneficial effect. The protective effect of fiber is confirmed, the specific types of fiber that are most effective in humans would remain to be characterized. The various chemically defined components of fiber are known to differ in their biological activities in ways that may have relevance to cancer development.[9,10]

Fruit and vegetables inhibit the development of colorectal cancer. Its contain several anticarcinogenic components, such as antioxidant vitamins, folate, phytoestrogens, and protease inhibitors, that protect against DNA damage and mutations.[11-15] Dietary fiber may be most beneficial against colorectal cancer development and at which stages along the adenoma-carcinoma pathway fiber may act.[16] The development of

2

PREVALENCE OF CHILDHOOD BRONCHIAL ASTHMA AMONG SCHOOL GOING CHILDREN IN KOMARAPALAYAM, NAMMAKAL DISTRICT,TAMIL NADU,INDIA.

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